The Allied Victory in WWI
German War Plan

Schlieffen Plan

Germany was faced with a _______________ war in 1914, with Russia to the east and France to the west.

German army general ________________ organized a battle plan designed to take on both France and Russia.

The idea was to quickly defeat _______ first, and then defeat the ________.

German generals predicted Russia would be slow to _______________ due to a lack of industrialization and a shortage of ______________.

In order for the Schlieffen Plan to work, German armies had to march through neutral ___________, which was protected by ________________.

The Plan in Action

Once ___________ invaded Belgium, Great Britain declared war.

Just as planned, Germany swept through Belgium. However, ___________ mobilized much quicker than expected.

To fight the Russians, Germany had to ___________ some of its forces to the east, which weakened their forces on the _______________ front.

When British forces arrived in France the German drive to Paris _______________, and both sides dug in for winter.

The remaining four years of war would be a _______________ on the western front, fought in the _______________.

Costly Battles

**Tannenberg, 1914**
At the start of the war the Russians speedily drove into Germany from the east, but suffered a crippling defeat at _________________.

Russian soldiers were often sent into battle without _______ or _________________, and over a million Russians were killed.

**Verdun, 1916**
The Germans tried to overwhelm the French at ____________, but failed.

**The Somme, 1916**
At the ________________ River the British lost 60,000 soldiers in one day.

By the time the month-long battle was over ________________ soldiers had died, with the Allies only gaining around 10 miles.

The Tide Turns

**Russian Revolution**
Due to horrible military defeats, hunger and chaos within Russia, a communist ________________ occurred against the Czar in 1917.

Communist leader ___________________________ pulled Russia out of the war, which greatly upset the other Allies.

**America Joins**
Soon later in 1917, the ________________ United States declared war on Germany for several reasons:

Lusitania – The Germans sunk the large ocean liner, and did not halt ________________ submarine warfare.
• Cultural Ties – the US had more similarities with the Allies than with the Central Powers (language, traditions, and _______________).
• Zimmermann Note – the British intercepted a message from Arthur Zimmermann, the German foreign minister, to his ambassador in _________.

Zimmermann asked for Mexican ____________, and promised that in return Germany would help Mexico conquer New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona.

**Germany Defeated**

**Germany Falls**
In 1918 the Allies slowly pushed the Germans back, who were ___________ of men and materials.

The German people, hungry and without work, ______________ against the Kaiser, who fled into exile.

The new German government was ______________, and sought an ______________, or agreement to stop fighting. World War I was over.